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Sarcus verum Septimania

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Duncan: Cal

Bede: De Temporum ratione

Bede wrote a longer version of
LIBER de Temporibus

titled: DE TEMPORUM RATIONE.

(This has been found in over a
hundred libraries & collections across
Europe.)

c 725-842

Iconoclastic Controversy

Quarrel over veneration of icons
that agitated Eastern Orthodox
Church c 725-842

726- images ordered destroyed
by Emperor Leo III the Isaurian
(675- June 18, 741)

725 AD

The earliest mechanical clock was made in 725, in China by Yi Xing and Liang Lingyan.

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Duncan: Cal

In the sections of De Temporum
Ratione about Easter, BEDE calculated
the holy day up to 1063 using
DIONYSIUS EXIGUUS's basic
system of calculations, with one
change:

Instead of figuring the dates in
arbitrary 95-year periods, Bede
used a 532-yr cycle in which
the Easter date repeats itself, based

in multiplying the 19-yr lunar-year
cycle times for (the second to leap yr)
times over (the cycle of a week from
Sunday to Sunday) $(19 \times 4 \times 7) = 532$

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Chronographer

The Christian Era was
gradually adopted in Europe
due largely to Bede's De
Ratione Temporum.

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Bede completed his
ON THE MEASUREMENT OF
TIMES.

725 AD

The earliest mechanical clock
was made in 725 AD in
China by Yi Xing and
Liang Lingzan

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Charles Mortel and Paul Borovina

AD 725

Clockwork (escapement) China